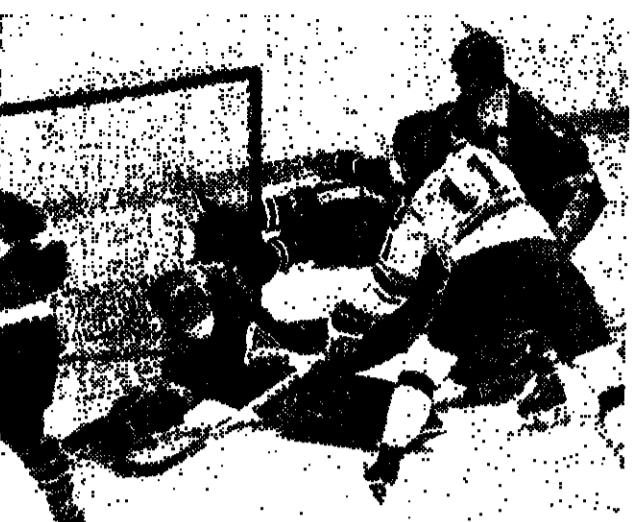
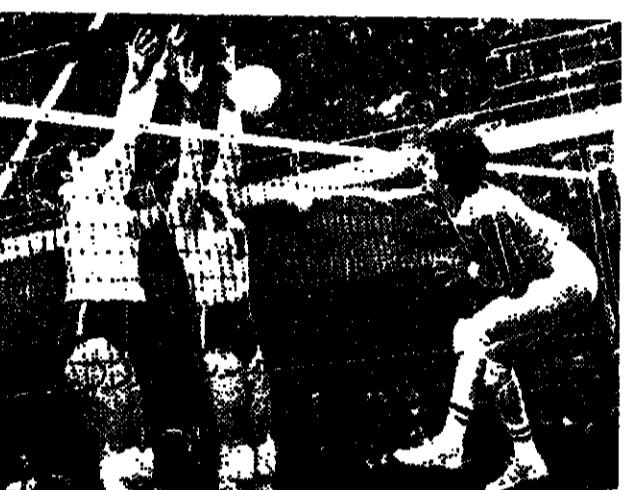


SPORTS



The Central Army Club have won their return game against Weiswasser Dynamo, GDR, 2-0, in Moscow's Luzhniki Palace of Sport reaching the European Vladičev Cup finals, with goals from Zhukov, Krutov, Larionov, Zybin, Lobanov, Kudin and Dronetsky. The 11-time Cup holders earlier won their game played away from home, 12-3.

Photo by Andrei Golovanov



Moscow Dynamo women's volleyball club have entered the European Cup Holders Cup semifinals by beating Crvena Zvezda, Belgrade, 3-0, in the return game.

Photo by Sergei Proskov

THE ARRIVAL OF THE WORLD CUP

The top prize in world soccer has been delivered to Spain from Brazil.

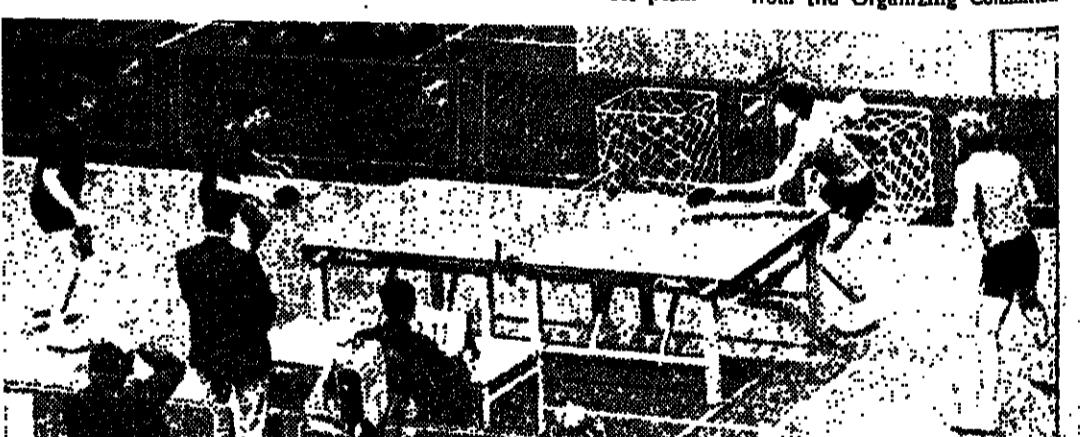
The Golden Cup weighing nearly 6 kg was accompanied from the airport by a police escort to the Banco de Espana, where it will be kept in a safe till the opening of the World Cup games on June 13.

SPORT'S SUSPENSE SCENARIO

In the international under 18 football tournament commemorating FIFA first Vice-President

CLEAN SWEEP IN TABLE TENNIS

The USSR has beaten Denmark, 5-2, in a European first league table tennis encounter and now leads the standings, winning all four matches.



Men's doubles in action in the USSR-Denmark fixture of the European table tennis league competition.

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of this material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN in

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

Subscription to "Moscow News" and "MN Information" can be taken out with the following firms:

KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

• "Chulphannul", Yok Gon Don, Weson, Pyongyang

KUWAIT

• Farajalla Press Agency, P.O. Box 4541, Kuwait, Arabic

LEBANON

• Maisoun d'Edition Dar el Farabi, Bank Rd., Beirut, Lebanon

• International Book House 11/2 Vincenzo Bldg, Strait Sir, Kathmandu

MAROC

• Société Chrétienne de Distribution et de Presse (Sochepress), Angle rues de Dinant et Sain-Saens, B.P. 693, Casablanca

MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

• Bjure Pechnik, ul. Lenina, 41 Ulan Bator

• All post offices in the country

NEPAL

• Boje Ko Pasal Bank Rd., Kathmandu, P.O. No. 1, Kathmandu

For all questions involving non-receipt of the paper, delivery of the paper to a new address, etc., please contact the firm from whom you obtained the subscription.

DEAR READERS! In other countries, subscription for "MN Information" can be taken out with companies which do business with V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga. The "Moscow News" weekly is available in Russia as well. Contact the firm or agency handling subscription for Soviet periodicals to subscribe.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky St., Moscow
Printed at the "Invest" Press
Moscow, USSR
Published Tuesday and Saturday
Index 59078

MN INFORMATION NO. 1

By air - from Moscow



Ingemar Stenmark.
Photo AP-TASS

NEVER TOO MUCH FOR STENMARK!

For almost eleven months Ingemar Stenmark forgot the taste of victory. But in Morzine, France, he touched the Wheel again by winning the giant slalom, setting World Cup record of 63 wins over one career. On January 12, at Bad Wiessee, West Germany, he took the special slalom in the second run, being third placed after the first trial and giving way to his main rival, Phil Mahre, USA.

All those who saw Stenmark in action say that he is full of optimism. After the Bad Wiessee encounter the standings are as follows: P. Mahre—170 points, Stenmark—109; Alexander Zhirov, USSR, shares 8th place with Steve Mahre, Phil's twin brother.

Irene Epple, West Germany, is now leading in the women's Cup, with 217 points after Grindelwald plus Pfronten. Erika Hess trails behind with two points less.

Yuri SALOMAKHIN

ROYAL CUP VICTORY

In its first home encounter for the Royal Cup (the European winter tennis team championship), the Soviet men's team triumphed over Austria 3-0.

In the opening encounter Valdim Borisov, USSR, won against Austria's No. 2 player Ingo Wimmer, 6-4, 7-6.

The Soviet team's leader Konstantin Pugayev was victorious over Robert Reiningher, 7-6, 7-6.

In the doubles Borisov and Pugayev gave nothing away to Wimmer and Gerald Mild winning 6-4, 6-4.

This was the second win for the Soviet side in three matches. The next match will also be held in Moscow, on January 17.

Konstantin Pugayev in action.
Photo by Boris Kaufman

For the sixth time Austria's figure-skating title was won by Claudia Kristofics-Binder from Vienna. During the country's championship held in Graz, she gained top points in all events of the programme. She totalled 56.5-8 points for a confident performance in the free programme, in which she executed a triple Salchow.

The laurels for the men's event went to 16-year-old Thomas Hawlik from Vienna. This action is a crude contravention of the UN Charter and forms a serious threat to Middle Eastern and worldwide security and peace, says a joint Soviet-Syrian Communists' summit up the talks in Moscow between Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Abdul Halim Khaddam, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Syria.

These sportsmen were included in the Austrian national team, which will participate in the figure-skating European championship in Lyons.

AN UNPOPULAR JOB

Frank Hoiatkiss, director for publications of the 1984 Olympic Organizing Committee in Los Angeles, has resigned. He explained his reasoning because the Committee refused to allocate money to cover the cost of the compulsory high-quality Olympic publications.

The International Olympic Committee requires of the organizers of the Games to publish the official programming materials. Hoiatkiss is the third official who resigned from the Organizing Committee.

Several days earlier a Canadian expedition had returned to Kathmandu, having also failed to achieve their target. At the present time a French team is continuing in its bid to conquer the Makalu, while their American counterparts are trying to scale the 7,145 m Pumori peak.

The sides regard the "strategic cooperation" arrangement between the USA and Israel as a dangerous step whose consequences would not apply only to the Middle East. The conferences finally reflect the Camp David separate deal, the Egypt-Israeli treaty and talks held by the Camp David participants regarding the so-called Palestine autonomy.

USSR and Syria reaffirmed that peace in the Middle East must include the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied in 1967 territories and recognize the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including the rights to self-determination and the creation of an independent state, as well as the right to return to their native land, in line with the UN resolutions.

The sides said they were satisfied with the development of bilateral relations, raised in significance by the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the USSR and Syria. Both countries stressed their desire to establish cooperation in all areas, including military.

Trade union movement. It will voice the views of 250-260 million working people, i.e., a decisive majority of all organized labour in the world. 230 million trade union members were represented at the previous congress.

The need for action in the name of peace advocated by the congress is becoming increasingly topical for millions of working people regardless of their nationality or political views.

There are no grounds to support the claim that a slowdown

in the arms race will lead to a new wave of unemployment. On the contrary, it has been proved that should industry be switched to peaceful production employment will even go up.

We hope that a constructive dialogue in Havana will help consolidate more forces to the struggle against the arms race and for the preservation of peace. This is the main task of the forthcoming congress, stressed Ibrahim Zakaria.

Leo VAJNO

The arrival of an Angolan official



Meeting at the airport.

FACTS AND EVENTS

According to the South African SAPA news agency, Washington has commenced building a radio eavesdropping centre in Swaziland's capital, Mbabane, where the Pentagon and CIA experts will be recording all radio and TV programmes in the south of Africa. A spokesman for the US Embassy in Swaziland, said the centre would also process all intercepted information.

Since 1978, the "Los Angeles Times" writes, 600,000 American motor workers lost their jobs.

Western companies are attempting to undermine the trade

mark of the high-quality Kenyan coffee which is Kenya's main source of revenue in foreign currency. This has been revealed by the Kenyan Agriculture Ministry which accuses these companies of spreading false rumours that Kenyan coffee growers are spraying the crop with chemicals dangerous to human health.

A black and white photograph showing a large crowd of people marching in a peaceful protest march.

During the next two years nearly two thousand professors and other academic staff from the Manchester Polytechnic will be made redundant. This is one of the largest colleges in Britain but it is suffering from a shortage of funds.

Western companies are attempting to undermine the trade

mark of the high-quality Kenyan coffee which is Kenya's main source of revenue in foreign currency. This has been revealed by the Kenyan Agriculture Ministry which accuses these companies of spreading false rumours that Kenyan coffee growers are spraying the crop with chemicals dangerous to human health.

During the next two years nearly two thousand professors and other academic staff from the Manchester Polytechnic will be made redundant. This is one of the largest colleges in Britain but it is suffering from a shortage of funds.

Western companies are attempting to undermine the trade

mark of the high-quality Kenyan coffee which is Kenya's main source of revenue in foreign currency. This has been revealed by the Kenyan Agriculture Ministry which accuses these companies of spreading false rumours that Kenyan coffee growers are spraying the crop with chemicals dangerous to human health.

During the next two years nearly two thousand professors and other academic staff from the Manchester Polytechnic will be made redundant. This is one of the largest colleges in Britain but it is suffering from a shortage of funds.

Western companies are attempting to undermine the trade

mark of the high-quality Kenyan coffee which is Kenya's main source of revenue in foreign currency. This has been revealed by the Kenyan Agriculture Ministry which accuses these companies of spreading false rumours that Kenyan coffee growers are spraying the crop with chemicals dangerous to human health.

During the next two years nearly two thousand professors and other academic staff from the Manchester Polytechnic will be made redundant. This is one of the largest colleges in Britain but it is suffering from a shortage of funds.

Western companies are attempting to undermine the trade

mark of the high-quality Kenyan coffee which is Kenya's main source of revenue in foreign currency. This has been revealed by the Kenyan Agriculture Ministry which accuses these companies of spreading false rumours that Kenyan coffee growers are spraying the crop with chemicals dangerous to human health.

During the next two years nearly two thousand professors and other academic staff from the Manchester Polytechnic will be made redundant. This is one of the largest colleges in Britain but it is suffering from a shortage of funds.

Western companies are attempting to undermine the trade

mark of the high-quality Kenyan coffee which is Kenya's main source of revenue in foreign currency. This has been revealed by the Kenyan Agriculture Ministry which accuses these companies of spreading false rumours that Kenyan coffee growers are spraying the crop with chemicals dangerous to human health.

During the next two years nearly two thousand professors and other academic staff from the Manchester Polytechnic will be made redundant. This is one of the largest colleges in Britain but it is suffering from a shortage of funds.

Western companies are attempting to undermine the trade

mark of the high-quality Kenyan coffee which is Kenya's main source of revenue in foreign currency. This has been revealed by the Kenyan Agriculture Ministry which accuses these companies of spreading false rumours that Kenyan coffee growers are spraying the crop with chemicals dangerous to human health.

During the next two years nearly two thousand professors and other academic staff from the Manchester Polytechnic will be made redundant. This is one of the largest colleges in Britain but it is suffering from a shortage of funds.

Western companies are attempting to undermine the trade

mark of the high-quality Kenyan coffee which is Kenya's main source of revenue in foreign currency. This has been revealed by the Kenyan Agriculture Ministry which accuses these companies of spreading false rumours that Kenyan coffee growers are spraying the crop with chemicals dangerous to human health.

During the next two years nearly two thousand professors and other academic staff from the Manchester Polytechnic will be made redundant. This is one of the largest colleges in Britain but it is suffering from a shortage of funds.

Western companies are attempting to undermine the trade

mark of the high-quality Kenyan coffee which is Kenya's main source of revenue in foreign currency. This has been revealed by the Kenyan Agriculture Ministry which accuses these companies of spreading false rumours that Kenyan coffee growers are spraying the crop with chemicals dangerous to human health.

During the next two years nearly two thousand professors and other academic staff from the Manchester Polytechnic will be made redundant. This is one of the largest colleges in Britain but it is suffering from a shortage of funds.

Western companies are attempting to undermine the trade

mark of the high-quality Kenyan coffee which is Kenya's main source of revenue in foreign currency. This has been revealed by the Kenyan Agriculture Ministry which accuses these companies of spreading false rumours that Kenyan coffee growers are spraying the crop with chemicals dangerous to human health.

During the next two years nearly two thousand professors and other academic staff from the Manchester Polytechnic will be made redundant. This is one of the largest colleges in Britain but it is suffering from a shortage of funds.

Western companies are attempting to undermine the trade

mark of the high-quality Kenyan coffee which is Kenya's main source of revenue in foreign currency. This has been revealed by the Kenyan Agriculture Ministry which accuses these companies of spreading false rumours that Kenyan coffee growers are spraying the crop with chemicals dangerous to human health.

During the next two years nearly two thousand professors and other academic staff from the Manchester Polytechnic will be made redundant. This is one of the largest colleges in Britain but it is suffering from a shortage of funds.

Western companies are attempting to undermine the trade

mark of the high-quality Kenyan coffee which is Kenya's main source of revenue in foreign currency. This has been revealed by the Kenyan Agriculture Ministry which accuses these companies of spreading false rumours that Kenyan coffee growers are spraying the crop with chemicals dangerous to human health.

During the next two years nearly two thousand professors and other academic staff from the Manchester Polytechnic will be made redundant. This is one of the largest colleges in Britain but it is suffering from a shortage of funds.

Western companies are attempting to undermine the trade

mark of the high-quality Kenyan coffee which is Kenya's main source of revenue in foreign currency. This has been revealed by the Kenyan Agriculture Ministry which accuses these companies of spreading false rumours that Kenyan coffee growers are spraying the crop with chemicals dangerous to human health.

During the next two years nearly two thousand professors and other academic staff from the Manchester Polytechnic will be made redundant. This is one of the largest colleges in Britain but it is suffering from a shortage of funds.

Western companies are attempting to undermine the trade

mark of the high-quality Kenyan coffee which is Kenya's main source of revenue in foreign currency. This has been revealed by the Kenyan Agriculture Ministry which accuses these companies of spreading false rumours that Kenyan coffee growers are spraying the crop with chemicals dangerous to human health.

During the next two years nearly two thousand professors and other academic staff from the Manchester Polytechnic will be made redundant. This is one of the largest colleges in Britain but it is suffering from a shortage of funds.

Western companies are attempting to undermine the trade

mark of the high-quality Kenyan coffee which is Kenya's main source of revenue in foreign currency. This has been revealed by the Kenyan Agriculture Ministry which accuses these companies of spreading false rumours that Kenyan coffee growers are spraying the crop with chemicals dangerous to human health.

THE WORLD

NEW ISRAELI THREAT TO MIDDLE EAST

Cairo. Tel Aviv may well undertake a series of new actions against the Arab countries before the complete withdrawal of its troops from Sinai scheduled for this April. Quoting a report sent by the American ambassador in Israel to the State Department, the "Jerusalem Post" lists the following as being "the most likely".

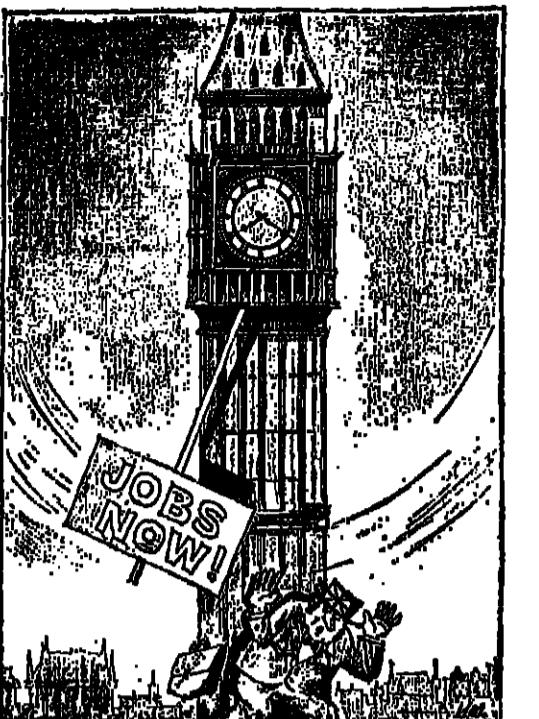
The Prime Minister's Office to be moved to the Arab part of Jerusalem; a large-scale invasion of the south of Lebanon; a bombardment of the Syrian anti-aircraft installations defending the Lebanese Bekaa's Valley; terrorist actions against the Palestine Liberation Organization, including attacks on its offices in Western Europe. Other possible actions may include a delay in the withdrawal of the Israeli troops from Sinai; a refusal to return to Egypt the islands controlling the access to the Gulf of Aqaba (in contravention of the agreement with the latter country); annexation of the West Bank of the Jordan and of the Gaza Strip; an air raid against the nuclear research centre in Libya; and the stepping up of reconnaissance flights over Saudi Arabia.

The American Embassy in Israel has declined to comment on the report.

Sam Nujoma: AMERICA BACKS RACISTS

Jusika. Enjoying the support and encouragement of international imperialism led by the United States, the racist regime in Pretoria intensifies its subversion against the independent states in the south of Africa, in particular against Angola, and resorts to direct armed acts of aggression, said Sam Nujoma, President of SWAPO.

Speaking at the UN Namibia Institute, he said the



Drawing by I. Smirnov

FACTS and EVENTS

© M. Barna, Chairman of the All Pakistan Newspaper Confederation, and N. Usman, President of Pakistan Federal Union of Journalists, have demanded that the military authorities lift press censorship, the newspaper "Muslim" reports.

© A new, 50-kilowatt radio station has gone into operation in Asmara, the administrative centre of Ethiopia's province of Eritrea. The radio station will help improve the quality of reception in the country's northern areas.

© There are 70,000 refugees living in Angola, reports the Angolan Information Agency. These include 30,000 Namibians and over 5,000 South Africans.

© "The Times" of London estimates that between 60 and 90 people have died in Britain this winter due to the cold weather so unusual in the British Isles.

BRITAIN'S REUNION WITH VATICAN

Vatican City. RIA-Novosti-TASS. A historical breach between Britain and the Vatican which dated from the birth of the Church of England was healed by Pope John Paul after almost 450 years. It announced that the Holy See and the British government had agreed to raise their diplomatic relations to the level of ambassadorial.

They have not been separated since King Henry VIII broke with the Church of Rome in 1534 because it refused to sanction his divorce from Catherine of Aragon.

CULTURAL LEADERS APPEAL FOR PEACE

Rome. A call proclaiming peace and denouncing militarization has been issued by three hundred prominent Italian cultural and artistic leaders. The document they drew up emphasized a total of 17 thousand million dollars is spent on world arms every 15 days. This is enough to provide food and drinking water for the period of one entire year, and to cover the costs of housing, education and medical treatment for every single human being. It is time to achieve an effective and complete disarmament programme, tackling instead the main problems benefiting mankind. The appeal stresses these goals can be achieved through a worldwide peace movement.

© The US Department of the Navy has placed a \$22.7 million dollar order with General Dynamics for the construction of its ninth nuclear missile submarine. The total cost of construction is estimated at 2,000 million dollars.

© A court in Jakarta issued long-term sentences to those involved in stealing newborn babies and selling them to childless couples in Indonesia and other countries. Most of the kidnapped children were returned to their parents.

The "death squads" say they

THE WORLD

FACTS and EVENTS

© Between 1975 and 1980,

more than 200 high-ranking officers of the British armed forces became directors, managers or advisers at major British industrial firms, writes the "Labour Research" magazine. Having assumed these posts, they act as intermediaries between the Ministry of Defence and the million-dollar industrial complex.

© Ten per cent of those who have reached the age of conscription have boycotted their drafts in South Africa, the Mozambique AIM news agency reports. Dodging the draft in South Africa is punishable by confinement in a strict security prison.

© The American Central Intelligence Agency wants to adopt American science to its own needs. On the pretext of ensuring national security interests, it has attempted to control all research carried out by American scientists, especially in such areas as physics, chemical engineering, mathematics and electronics.

© A court in Jakarta issued long-term sentences to those involved in stealing newborn babies and selling them to childless couples in Indonesia and other countries. Most of the kidnapped children were returned to their parents.

In the year and a half of their operations, the "death squads", who continue their campaign without retribution from the authorities, have killed 700 members from the country's left-wing organizations.

The "death squads" say they

Science and technology

WASTE BANK TO BE SET UP

In Berlin, the capital of the GDR, the world's first computer data bank is being set up to coordinate the processing of all the country's industrial waste. Its files will contain information on the physical and chemical properties of waste and on their processability. This will greatly facilitate the recycling of waste believed to be unprocessable.

NEW METHOD FOR DETECTING POLLUTION

There are many ways of determining the degree of pollution from industrial waste in rivers and lakes. A short while ago, another "express" method was devised by specialists from Budapest University, who suggest the use of 14 chemical agents. Added to a sample of water each agent will turn it a different colour thus providing an answer as to the metal compounds polluting the water.

A quick look at the reference scale of an electronic optical instrument called Aquaphot makes it possible to give an accurate assessment to the degree of pollution from the intensity of the colour.

OF INTEREST

Rubik's cube

There is an ever increasing popularity in many countries for the cube invented by the Hungarian Professor Endre Rubik.

Named after the inventor, each side of this cube is painted in a specific colour, and is divided into nine squares. Each side rotates freely around an axis system. The aim of the puzzle is to put together the squares comprised of the same colour. The cube helps develop logical and mathematical abilities.

At the end of last year, he was finally arrested in Louisiana, where a court sentenced him to a total of 27 centuries in jail. At the request of several publishers, Simon, now in prison, has begun to write his memoirs. He is in a fairly optimistic mood, and even hopes he may be released at the beginning of the next century for "good conduct".

In the photo: Endre Rubik demonstrates his "magic cube".

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

POLAND'S INSOLENT ENEMIES

Washington and various other Western capitals have, without any reason, referred to the Final Helsinki Act of 1975 in connection with the present events in Poland. Vladimir Solshakov writes in *PRAVDA*. It is alleged that the introduction of martial law in Poland and the internment of bold counter-revolutionaries, financed and inspired by Western secret services, constitutes violation of the Helsinki agreements, which, however, have repeatedly stressed the subsequent measures in no way violate either the provisions of the Final Act or the country's constitution.

The Polish authorities have clearly demonstrated that the provisions of the Final Act and the country's constitution are violated. The implementation of such measures is Poland's attempt to defend its right. The Polish side has more than once pointed to the clear violation of the Helsinki agreements by the NATO countries above all by the USA. They continue to encourage in every way possible anti-socialist forces in Poland, and insight them to overthrow the presently existing system.

The supporting campaign for the collapsed counter-revolution, clearly inspired by Washington and NATO's propaganda centres, vividly demonstrates that among the friends of the extremists, which sought power in Poland, are the butcher Pinochet junta of Chile, Duarte in El Salvador, the conspirators who are responsible for genocide of the Israeli colonists, occupied Arab lands, and the CIA's torturers. This company displays extraordinary insolence in an attempt to dictate to the sovereign Polish state and the people of Poland, how they should resolve their internal affairs, the author emphasizes.

PEKING'S MILITARY SYNDROME TAKES A TURN FOR THE WORSE

Another major step along the road of China's militarization was taken last year, comments *KRASNAYA ZVEZDA*.

The question arises for what purpose is China really under threat and, if so, by whom? The answer is no one threatens China except America who pursues a policy of "two Chinas" and converts the Chinese territory of Taiwan into a place d'armes for aggression in Asia, thus encroaching on the unity and integrity of that country. Peking, however, regards American imperialism as its ally, benefactor and friend and only for the sake of appearances expresses "indignation" over American arms supplies to Taiwan. In collusion with the United States, Peking is waging an undeclared war in Afghanistan and Kampuchea. The military preparations of the United States, Washington knows this and even delivers arms to Peking, at a suitable price, of course.

The hypocritical ambitions of the Peking leaders pose a threat to China's security and independence, says the newspaper. Their policy is directed against the USSR, against the other countries of the socialist community, and the young independent states. It aims at aggravating the international situation, merges with the policy of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, and thus counter to the national interests of China itself.

NIMEIRI LOSES GROUND

The unrest in Sudan is indicative of a growing crisis brought about by the foreign and domestic policies pursued by the Sadenese regime, writes *NEW TIMES* magazine. Imitating his late patron Anwar Sadat, Nimeiri has opened wide the doors of his country to foreign capital and is turning it into an American bridgehead. The consequences, of course, were not long in making themselves felt. One of the poorest countries in the world, Sudan is 3,000 million dollars in debt. Over half of its industry stands idle, and the already low living standards continue to decline. The International Monetary Fund has agreed to grant new loans to Khartoum provided that the Sudanese government rises consumer prices, cuts still further its subsidies on basic consumer goods. The present unrest has been caused by Nimeiri's agreement to these terms.

Seeking to distract attention from internal problems, the authorities are stirring up anti-Libyan hysteria. At the suggestion of his American advisors, Nimeiri is introducing still harsher repressive measures against members of the democratic opposition who are manifesting a growing desire for unity. He is purging government agencies and officer corps, and has dismissed his cabinet.

There are reports that a contingent of Egyptian troops is stationed in Sudan to ensure the regime's security. However, Nimeiri's local supporters are no longer certain that they can fully rely on Egypt for help. That is why, recalling the operations by US paratroopers during the recent manoeuvres in Sudan, observers do not exclude the possibility of the Americans making a reappearance in an attempt to save the regime which is losing ground.

'Swift Lotte' record

Lotte Meisel from Austria was entered into the *Guinness Book of Records*. She works as a tailor in Graz, where she is known as "Swift Lotte". She managed to make a woman's dress (in this case a Japanese kimono) in 2 minutes and 51 sec. After being televised Lotte is now known all over the country.

Detained en route

The pigeon lost in 1975 during a competition for carrier pigeons, returned home after six years. Its master was Martin Dolek, an inhabitant of Bellville, South Africa. The winged "postman" established a kind of long-distance record in mail delivery.

VIEWPOINT

Mikhail DEMCHENKO

TWO BIRDS WITH ONE STONE

According to one Eastern proverb, some people are willing to kill two birds with one stone. This is the very principle now being employed by the United States in relation to Japan, as it forces the latter country to militarize. Washington tries to weaken Japan, one of its major economic and trade rivals, hoping the Japanese will be unable to keep up its headlong economic drive given its mounting burden of arms expenditure. Besides seeking to build up the Japanese military muscle and expand Japanese-American military cooperation, America is set to turn Japan into its main, even into a nuclear missile, beachhead in South-East Asia, as well as into an accomplice in its aggressive actions.

One striking indication of these designs was a recent Tokyo meeting (the 48th) of the Japanese-American consultative commission on "the security treaty". Taking part were Japan's foreign minister and chairman of the National Defense Agency and the head of the US Pacific Command and American ambassador to Tokyo. The upshot of the meeting was agreement on the main issue on the agenda - the carrying out of so-called joint research into possible American and Japanese action in the event of "dangerous" in the Far East. This in

effect means involving Japan still further in the American military strategy. At each of the commission's meetings - it was set up back in 1960 - Washington has sought to gradually but irrevocably get Japan to follow the American global strategic lead. Recently America has increased its pressure on Tokyo. To illustrate, at the 1978 meeting America pushed through the "basic principles" of bilateral military collaboration. These boosted militaristic trends throughout entire fabric of Japanese society and opened the way for transferring the US Navy patrols of the 7th US Navy in Asia to the Japanese Navy even in the areas thousands of kilometres away from Japanese shores. Such developments are only to the liking of Japanese militaristic circles which have always colluded with Washington's demands. Such beliefs, however, are untenable. There is growing evidence to show that each Japanese concession to the United States is followed by more pressure from Washington - this despite the fact that Japanese taxpayers will already have coughed up 30,000 million yen to this end, a 3.6 per cent increase on the figure for 1981.

The Americans also raised the question of US military technology transfer to Japan. If Japan agrees to this, it will become, whether it likes it or not, an accomplice in the arms race in the Far East.

research envisages in effect the formulation of detailed plans for Japan's active involvement in logistic support for the American forces stationed in the country. Japan is to be used as a strategic beachhead for the United States in its military adventures in the Far East, including the Korean Peninsula. It is planned to place both the facilities of the Japanese "self-defence forces" and non-military facilities such as air and sea ports, railways, etc., at the disposal of American troops in "emergencies".

The indications are that there are people in Tokyo who believe that concessions to Washington's demands for greater Japanese military effort and its increased cooperation with the Pentagon would help diffuse the mounting difficulties being experienced in Japanese-American trade. Such beliefs, however, are untenable. There is growing evidence to show that each Japanese concession to the United States is followed by more pressure from Washington - this despite the fact that Japanese taxpayers will already have coughed up 30,000 million yen to this end, a 3.6 per cent increase on the figure for 1981.

The Americans also raised the question of US military technology transfer to Japan. If Japan agrees to this, it will become, whether it likes it or not, an accomplice in the arms race in the Far East.

The Americans also raised the question of US military technology transfer to Japan. If Japan agrees to this, it will become, whether it likes it or not, an accomplice in the arms race in the Far East.

PEOPLE

Ernest Digweed died four years ago, leaving his entire property to Jesus Christ. The Englishman estimated that the inheritance would be collected in the next twenty-one years, when Christ supposedly will reappear. Death. Now he won't be poor, Digweed said shortly before his death. However, his relatives do not share such sentiments, feeling rather left out.

During his criminal career, Simons, 30-year-old American, carried out 81 armed robberies, in order to get them to accept stocks of such weapons for storage on their territory. This has become known to journalists here. Playing on the peculiar sense of guilt felt by the American government following the kidnapping of General Donitz, Washington has had its way and an agreement has been reached between Italy and the United States on doubling the NATO personnel at Verona and Vicenza by the middle of April next year.

In the photo: Endre Rubik demonstrates his "magic cube".

MN INFORMATION No. 6, 1982

Round the Soviet Union

THE TEMPORARY WORKING GROUP OF THE CEA INTERNATIONAL COORDINATION CENTRE FOR OIL GEOPHYSICS RECENTLY MET IN BAKU TO DISCUSS PROBLEMS OF SEISMIC PROSPECTING FOR OIL DEPOSITS. Taking part were experts from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR and Czechoslovakia.

AT A LOCAL STUDIES MUSEUM JUST OPENED IN SAMARKAND THERE ARE 3,000 ITEMS ON DISPLAY TELLING OF THE FAUNA AND FLORA OF THE ZARAFSHAN OASIS. In addition to metal chasings, woodcarvings and embroideries by local craftsmen.

OUTSTANDING WORKS OF MUSICAL FOLK LORNE HAVE BEEN ADDED TO THE REPERTOIRES OF PERFORMING COLLECTIVES IN MOLDAVIA. 60 new items come from the annual folk lute competition held in Kishinev, capital of Moldavia. Such competitions help preserve and enrich the traditions of folk music.

THE PROTECTIVE COATINGS OFFERED BY THE ENGINEERING PHYSICS INSTITUTE, UKRAINE, WILL INCREASE THE SERVICE LIFE OF MINING EQUIPMENT. This will save over 2,000 tonnes of metal a year and decrease the outlay of the equipment, improving its performance.

BORE HOLES 250 m DEEP AND 1,300 mm IN DIAMETER CAN BE DRILLED USING SELF-PROPELLED DRILLING INSTALLATIONS MADE AT THE KUNGUR ENGINEERING FACTORY FOR THE BAIKAL-AMUR RAILWAY. The first such installations will be used in the construction of the Severomuiskiy tunnel to lower the level of the subsoil water. Soon such drilling installations will be sent to land reclamation teams working in Central Russia and Siberia.

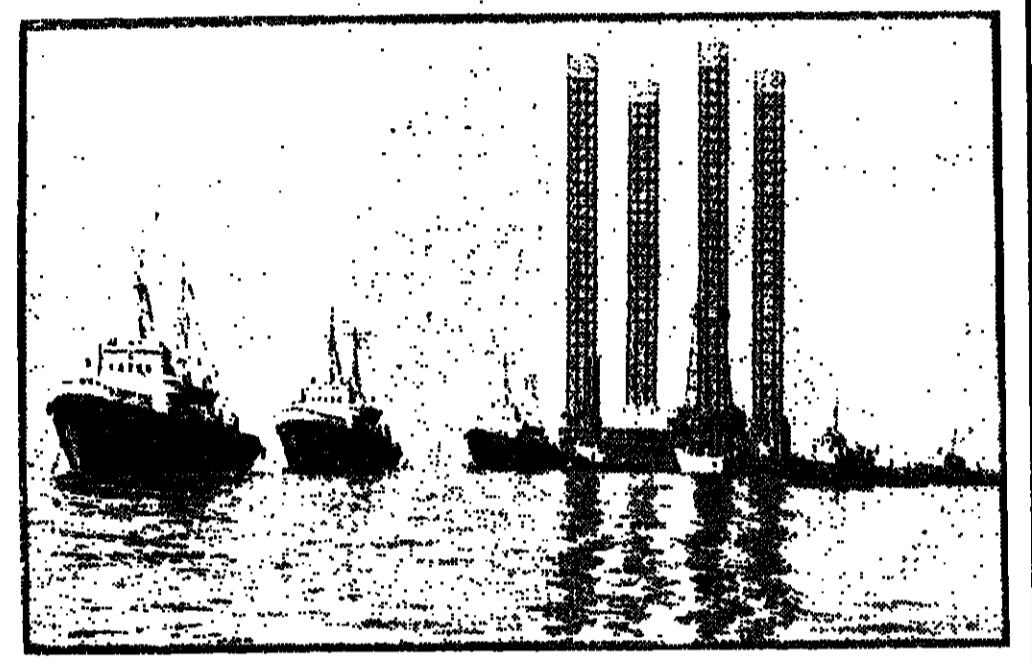
SUBMARINE OIL IN THE CASPIAN

Oil from the Caspian Sea bottom has been extracted for more than three decades. The offshore derricks are now shifted further out into the sea. Greater depths will be achieved through the use of a new drilling rig of the "Baku" type (photo).

It will be installed on a recently discovered deposit, which offers promising results and is situated 12 kilometres from the Nelyantsevo Kamni, a real town on piles in the open sea. The depth of the Caspian Sea in this area is between 80 and 110 metres. Specialists plan by 1985, the new deposit will

have been virtually completely developed. It is intended to use the new rig to drill four test wells and six wells for oil extraction. All wells in existence in this area produce 250 to 300 tonnes of oil a day each.

Shelf oil will be mainly responsible for the country's oil increment in 1981-85. For example, two-thirds of the oil produced in Azerbaijan is extracted from the sea bottom. The Sea of Azov, the Sea of Okhotsk, and the Sea of Japan are also believed to have rich submarine oil and gas deposits.



Water for the Donbas coal field

The first phase of the canal linking the Donbas mining area with the Dnieper River will be

capable of supplying 10 million cubic metres of water per day, after its last pumping station along its 263-km route has been concluded.

Passing the last pumping station, water will flow by gravity to various sites enabling the local

industries and communities to meet their water requirements.

To hold this incoming water, the canal linking the Seversky Donets River with the Donbas area was widened, 50 thousand

hectares of watered land were

GET OUT THE CAMERAS!

To mark the 60th anniversary since the foundation of the USSR, a photographic exhibition, "Man and World", is to be held early in December 1982 at Moscow's Friendship House. The exhibition is co-sponsored by the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, Friendship House, the editorial offices of the "Moskovskie Novosti" newspaper, the magazine "Culture and Life", and some other organizations.

The exhibition, whose motto is "For Peace, Humanism, Social Progress and Friendship Among Peoples", is open to both Soviet and foreign professional and amateur photographers. Each participant can present up to three photographs measuring between 30 by 40 and 50 by 60 centimetres, or a series of six pictures. The competition's address is: 109518, Moscow, 1 Lyublinskaya St, International Photo Exhibition, "Man and World". The deadline for the final entries is September 15, 1982. The top prize for foreign competitors is a two-week journey through the Soviet Union. In addition, five other prizes consisting of a seven- to ten-day trip to the USSR is offered, plus 50 encouragement prizes (awards) and 50 honorary diplomas will be presented.

All animals, fish and birds found on the territory of Kazakhstan have been taken under state protection. In this Transcaspian Soviet republic a law for the protection and rational use of the animal world, adopted by parliament, has come into effect and is already being implemented by the local Soviets of people's deputies.

Specialists for the preservation of Middle Asian gaviale, mountain goat, mouflon and other endangered rare species are envisaged under this law. Academician Gasan Aliyev, who heads Azerbaijan's Society for Wildlife Protection, told a TASS correspondent. With this aim in view, the scientists noted, stringent measures have been introduced limiting industrial activity in areas inhabited by animals, and the best possible conditions are being created for their reproduction and migration. Taking part in the implementation of these measures along with the state organizations for nature protection are members of the Society for Wildlife Protection, which incorporates on a voluntary basis a tenth of Azerbaijan's population (the republic's total population is 6.2 million).

This finding ascertains the reason why the lake is becoming increasingly salty. For a long time it remained a mystery why this vast reservoir fell to be salty. Now there is conclusive proof that the salt is coming from beneath the lake.

The 1982 programme for extensive research on the lake will hopefully provide more data on this "false bottom".

Novosibirsk scientists have developed a blasting technology which will save the time needed for connecting wires in electric transmission line assembly.

Before this difficult operation was carried out by building teams who had to carry a huge one-tonne device across bogs and mountains. The new apparatus, a self-lightening clutch with a winding which both blasts and acts as a press, is considerably smaller. The result is a five-fold saving in manpower.

Severny's article published in

THE THEATRE-GOER WILL NEVER ABANDON THE THEATRE

The theatre is looking for a direct path to the mind and heart of the spectator; it even attempts to involve the audience by sending the actors down into the auditorium, by allowing some of the action to take place in the aisles, and by getting the spectators to join in the singing with the actors. What do you think of these attempts to bring audience and actors together? The MOSKOVSKY KOMSOMOLETS newspaper put this question to Yevgeny Leonov, the cinema and theatre actor.

It is not difficult to amaze or even stun the spectator. One can get him to sing and to recite with you, but, in my view, the link between the audience and the action lies in something else. I think that instant, profoundly elaborated truth spoken from the heart will be of greater value to the spectator than the most astonishing stage effects.

I cannot put my finger on exactly who goes to the theatre and why. When the play is over, the actors and spectators say good-bye to each other. The spectators who did not like your performance is hardly likely to approach you and say, "your acting was appalling". It is only those whom you have touched with your art who will come up to talk to you after the performance. It is difficult to generalize about the entire audience from these conversations with enthusiasts. But I believe there will always be people who love the theatre. Today more than ever before the theatre concentrates on providing performances full of suspense which have an immediate impact and which get at some truth; and it is for this truth that people come to the theatre.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of the Armenian Gerontological Society and Director of the Biochemistry Institute of the Armenian Academy of Sciences. In the LENINAYA PROMYSHLENNOST paper, this is especially true to those living 500 to 1,500 metres above sea level.

The reason is that such regions are subjected to intense ultraviolet solar radiation. Up in the mountains

people can make do with less oxygen characteristic of highlands, and this is why they are more resistant to hypoxia.

Have you ever seen fat mountaineers? If the mountains live longer, claim Gurgen Aprikyan, Chairman of

